

## Chapter 19 Assessment

### Mastering the Content

Fill in the circle next to the best answer.

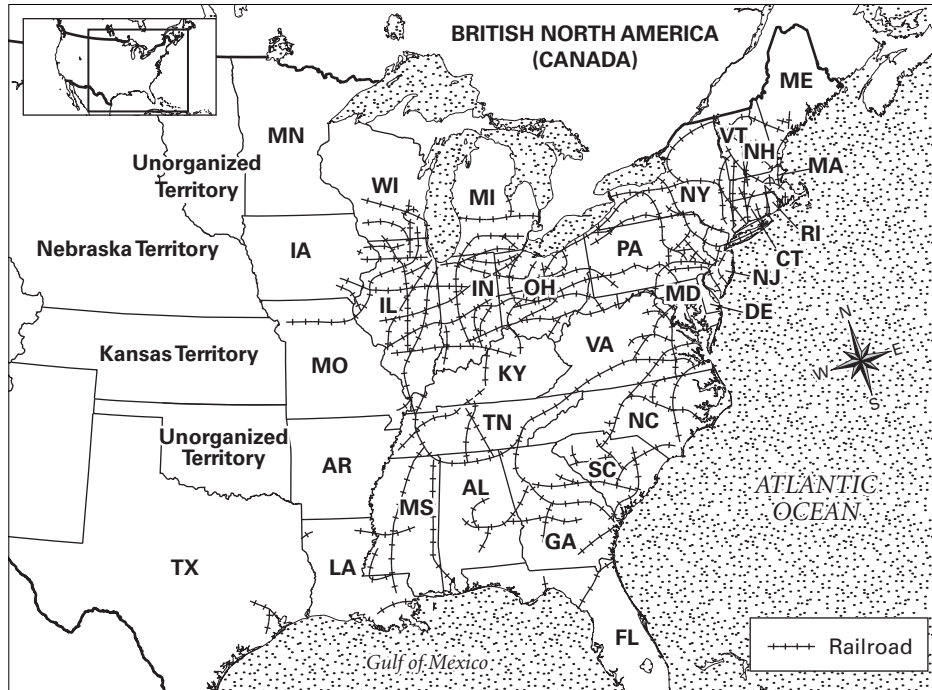
1. The geography of the South supported the growing of cash crops in all of these ways **except**
  - ☐ A. it had wide, fertile coastal plains.
  - ☐ B. it had access to seaports to export goods.
  - ☐ C. it had fast-moving rivers as a source of power.
  - ☐ D. it had plentiful rainfall and long growing seasons.
2. The economy in the South was based on which of these?
  - ☐ A. mining
  - ☐ B. banking
  - ☐ C. agriculture
  - ☐ D. shipbuilding
3. How did the invention of the cotton gin impact the South?
  - ☐ A. Cotton mills moved to the South.
  - ☐ B. Cotton exports to Europe declined.
  - ☐ C. Cotton farmers no longer needed slaves.
  - ☐ D. Cotton became the South's most important crop.
4. Which of these **best** describes the Industrial Revolution?
  - ☐ A. a conflict between factory owners in cities
  - ☐ B. a shift from handmade products to machine-made products
  - ☐ C. a decrease in immigrant labor and an increase in slave labor
  - ☐ D. a change from privately owned businesses to government-controlled businesses
5. Why did the South oppose laws to provide federal money for internal improvements, such as roads and canals?
  - ☐ A. They thought taxes would need to be raised.
  - ☐ B. They thought these improvements were dangerous.
  - ☐ C. They thought these improvements were unnecessary.
  - ☐ D. They thought these improvements would benefit only Northern states.
6. How were goods primarily transported in the South?
  - ☐ A. by air
  - ☐ B. by rail
  - ☐ C. by river
  - ☐ D. by road
7. By 1850, which of these was the **most** efficient way to move goods in the North?
  - ☐ A. by railroad
  - ☐ B. by steamboat
  - ☐ C. by canal boat
  - ☐ D. by stagecoach
8. Unlike the North, why did Southerners invest little money in mills and factories?
  - ☐ A. They did not buy manufactured goods.
  - ☐ B. They put their money in land and slaves.
  - ☐ C. They thought mills and factories caused pollution.
  - ☐ D. They preferred the lifestyle of small family farmers.

9. Why were textile mills built near rivers?
  - ☐ A. Rivers provided power to operate the mills.
  - ☐ B. Rivers provided transportation for employees of the mills.
  - ☐ C. Textile mills were built near population centers.
  - ☐ D. Textile mills provided cloth for factories near the rivers.
10. Which of these **best** describes the difference between an agrarian and an industrialist in the 1800s?
  - ☐ A. One is poor while the other is wealthy.
  - ☐ B. One employs slaves and the other employs immigrants.
  - ☐ C. One works to support a family while the other works to make money.
  - ☐ D. One favors policies that support farming and the other favors policies that support factories.
11. Which invention brought industrialization to Northern agriculture?
  - ☐ A. reaper
  - ☐ B. steamboat
  - ☐ C. power loom
  - ☐ D. sewing machine
12. What was life like for free African Americans in the North?
  - ☐ A. They were given special privileges.
  - ☐ B. They were encouraged to move to the South.
  - ☐ C. They were not treated as equal to other citizens.
  - ☐ D. They had the same rights as all other citizens.
13. Who were the political leaders in the South in the mid-19th century?
  - ☐ A. factory owners
  - ☐ B. wealthy planters
  - ☐ C. religious leaders
  - ☐ D. educated lawyers
14. Which conditions in Northern Europe encouraged emigration between 1845 and 1860?
  - ☐ A. war and famine
  - ☐ B. disease and slavery
  - ☐ C. natural disasters and climate change
  - ☐ D. religious persecution and poor education
15. Which of these was a major cause of immigration to the United States between 1845 and 1860?
  - ☐ A. political conflict
  - ☐ B. offers of free land
  - ☐ C. escape from slavery
  - ☐ D. investment opportunities
16. Which of these is one reason that U.S. immigrants settled in the North?
  - ☐ A. It offered free land.
  - ☐ B. It offered jobs in mills and factories.
  - ☐ C. They were attracted by the good climate.
  - ☐ D. They were attracted by the railroad system.

## Applying Social Studies Skills

Use the map and your knowledge of history to answer these questions.

### U.S. Railroads, 1860



17. Based on the map, which of these statements is true?
- ☐ A. Southern politicians, more than Northern politicians, supported funding for rail lines.
  - ☐ B. There were more railroad lines in the North than in the South.
  - ☐ C. Railroad lines were laid only in regions where the land was flat.
  - ☐ D. Northern railroad lines did not connect to Southern railroad lines.
18. At which of these locations do many of the railroad lines meet?
- ☐ A. at Northern ports
  - ☐ B. at Southern coastlines
  - ☐ C. at the Gulf of Mexico
  - ☐ D. at the Canadian border
19. How did the railroad system affect the U.S. economy in the 1860s?

## Exploring the Essential Question

### *How was life in the North different from life in the South?*

Follow the directions to complete the item below.

20. Suppose you are a Southerner spending the summer in a Northern city in the mid-1800s. Write a letter to a family member describing how life in the North differs from your life in the South.

In your letter, give details about four aspects of life—geography, transportation, economy, and society—that convey the contrast between the two regions. Also make sure to convey your ideas clearly, using standard English.